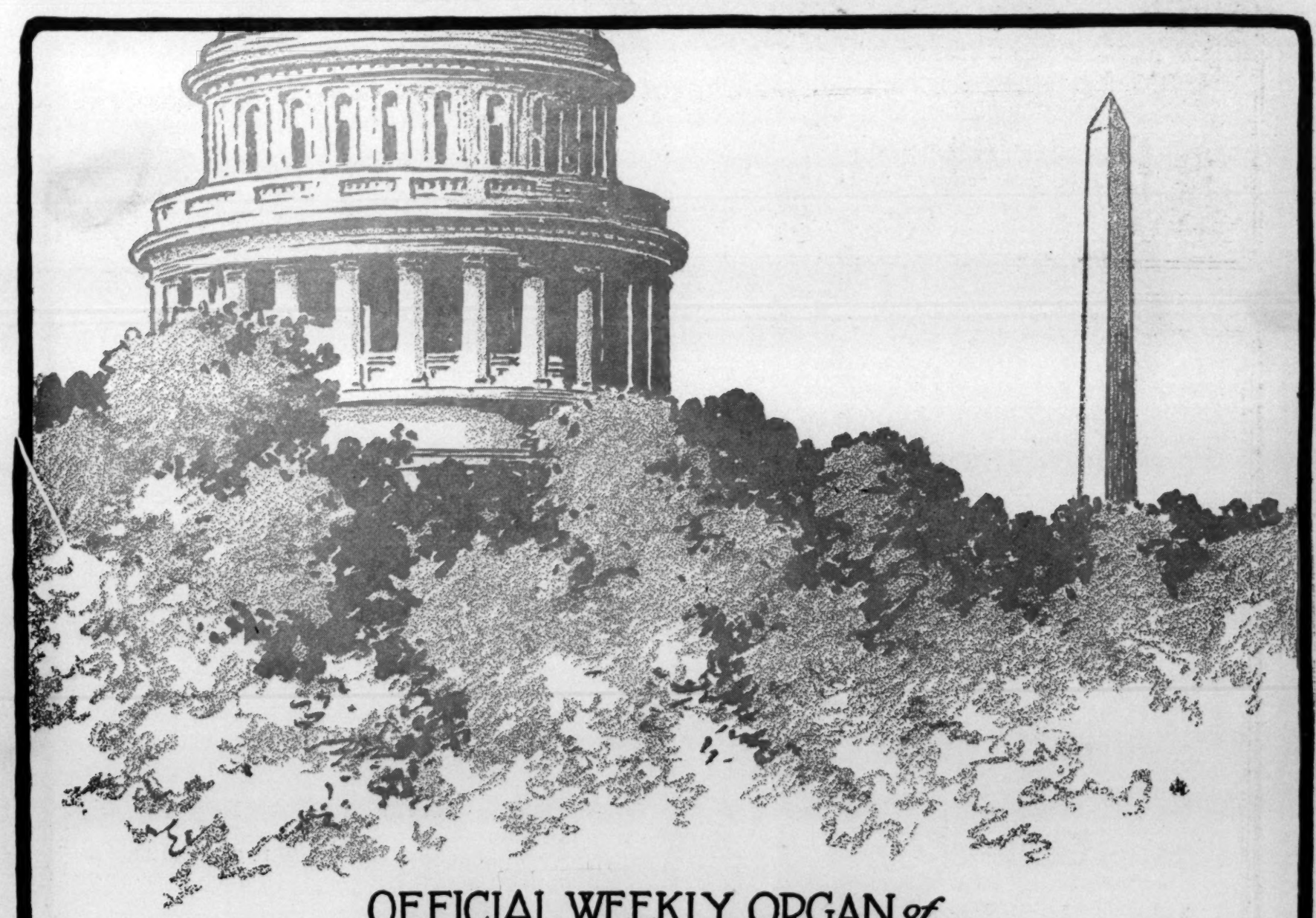
Vol. VI, No. 22 Saturday, June 22, 1918 FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist



OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN of
NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

MARINELLO

Phantom Powder makes a poor complexion look beautiful and a good one look better

Samples on Request—Marinello Treatments given and goods for sale at

MRS. E. DAVIS

Phone Franklin 2989
723 Eleventh Street Northwest

Phone Franklin 4349
1106 Connecticut Avenue

YOUR ORDER MOVES
A Work-Shop Print-Shop

Place your next requisition with C-P-Co. We deliver the goods—we print everything for everybody—and repeat orders keep a-coming—Phone Main 4250
"We Grow 'Cause We Know"

COLUMBIAN PRINTING COMPANY, Incorporated
Eight-Fifteen Fourteenth Street
Washington, D. C.

WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS
$4 a Pair

Meyer's Military Shops

1331 F STREET N. W.

FOR SERVICE
CALL

Josco

Franklin 6800-01

Stationers
Printers
Office Outfitters

H. G. REYNOLDS
Representative

System Office Supply Co.

722 Thirteenth Street
Washington, C. C.

June 22, 1918

National Woman's Party

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 14 JACKSON PLACE, WASHINGTON, D. C., *Tel. Franklin 7120*

BRANCH HEADQUARTERS

Delaware, 17 East 7th Street, Wilmington, *Tel. Wilmington* 5580

District of Columbia, 14 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. *Tel. Franklin* 7120

Illinois, 116 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

Indiana, 611 Fletcher Savings and Trust Co., Indianapolis

Maryland, 817 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, *Tel. Mt. Vernon* 3279

Massachusetts, 9 Park Street, Boston, *Tel. Haymarket* 4018

Nevada,, 153 North Virginia St., Reno

New Jersey, 709 Union Building, Clinton Street, Newark

New York, 13 East 41st Street, New York, *Tel. Murray Hill* 5444

Pennsylvania, 213 Penfield Building, Philadelphia, *Tel. Filbert* 5652

Rhode Island, 557 Westminster Street, Providence

OBJECT: TO SECURE AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN

MEMBERSHIP. Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.
ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

Executive Committee

Miss Alice Paul, N. J., *Chairman*
Miss Mabel Vernon, Nev., *Secretary*
Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, Md., *Treasurer*
Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, D. C.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Mrs. John W. Brannan, N. Y.
Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y.
Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.
Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, Conn.
Mrs. Florence Bayard-Hilles, Del.
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Md.
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa.
Miss Doris Stevens, Neb.
Miss Maud Younger, Cal.

National Committee of State Chairmen

Chairman, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
Secretary, Miss Mary Ingham

Alabama
Miss Eugenia Marx (acting)
505 Church St.
Mobile

Arizona
Mrs. W. O. Sweek
Palm St., Phoenix

Arkansas
Mrs. Edward M. Jarrett
Rush

California
Mrs. Elinor Carlisle
Vine St., Berkeley

Colorado
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler
1225 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs

Connecticut
Mrs. W. D. Ascough
387 Cornwall Street, Hartford

Delaware
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
17 East 7th Street, Wilmington

District of Columbia
Mrs. W. Thompson Burch
14 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

Florida
Mrs. Kate Havens
Romany Ranch
R. F. D. No. 2, Miami

Georgia
Mrs. Beatrice Castleton
312 Healy Building, Atlanta

Idaho
Mrs. S. E. Beggs
Rathdum

Illinois
Miss Ella Abeel
4907 Vincennes Ave., Chicago

Indiana
Mrs. Homer T. Burnett
1554 Ashland Avenue
Indianapolis

Iowa
Mrs. Edward Hunter
Condon Apts., Grand Ave.
Des Moines

Kansas
Miss Nell Ainslie Anthony
1227 Polk Street, Topeka

Kentucky
Miss Edith Callahan
2016 3d Ave., Louisville

Louisiana
Mrs. M. L. Graham-Bankston
5321 Freret St., New Orleans

Maine
Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse
108 Vaughan Street, Portland

Maryland
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker
817 North Charles St., Baltimore

Massachusetts
Miss Olive M. Belches
Framingham

Michigan
Mrs. Nelson Whittemore
2967 West Grand Boulevard
Detroit

Minnesota
Mrs. A. R. Colvin
Davern Avenue, St. Paul

Mississippi
Mrs. N. D. Goodwin
Gulfport

Missouri
Mrs. Edith Barriger
5430 Cabanne Avenue, St. Louis

Montana
Miss Mary O'Neil (acting)
Montana Hotel, Butte

Nevada
Mrs. Sardis Summerfield
907 N. Virginia St., Reno

New Hampshire
Miss Sallie W. Hovey
214 State Street, Portsmouth

New Jersey
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins
709 Union Building, Clinton St.
Newark

New Mexico
Mrs. Adeline Otero Warren
Santa Fe

New York
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont
13 East 41st St., New York City
Mrs. John Winters Brannan (acting)
125 East 57th Street, New York City

North Carolina
Mrs. Arthur Taylor
805 Worthington Ave., Charlotte

North Dakota
Mrs. Elizabeth Darrow O'Neil
714 Eighth Street, Fargo

Ohio
Mrs. Valentine Winters
319 West 1st St., Dayton

Oklahoma
Miss Ida F. Hasley
Lee Huckins Hotel
Oklahoma City

Oregon
Miss Emma Wold
641 East 20th St., North
Portland

Pennsylvania
Miss Mary Ingham
213 Penfield Bldg., Philadelphia

Rhode Island
Miss Mildred Glines
113 Comstock Ave.
Providence

South Carolina
Mrs. W. P. Vaughan
R. F. D., Route 3
Greenville

South Dakota
Mrs. A. R. Fellows
Sioux Falls

Tennessee
Miss Sue White
323 Sixth Avenue North
Nashville

Texas
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe
909 West 18th Street, Austin

Utah
Mrs. E. C. Jenkins
Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City
Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron (acting)
1901 South 9th St., East
Salt Lake City

Vermont
Miss Ann Batchelder
Woodstock

Virginia
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith
204 East Grace Street, Richmond

Washington
Mrs. Frederick Forrest
2417 Pacific Ave., Spokane

West Virginia
Miss Florence Hoge
Edgewood, Wheeling

Wisconsin
Miss Ada James
Richland Center

Wyoming
Dr. Frances M. Lane, Cody

National Advisory Council

Chairman, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., N. Y.
Vice Chairmen
Mrs. Avery Coonley, Ill.
Miss Susan P. Frost, S. C.
Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pa.
Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, Mass.
Mrs. Alden Potter, Minn.
Secretary, Miss Marion May, N. Y.

Mrs. Frederick T. Ackerman, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert Adamson, N. Y.
Mrs. W. R. Alvord, Mich.
Mrs. Charles E. Amidon, N. Dak.
Miss Jessie Ashley, N. Y.
Miss Mary E. Bakewell, Pa.
Mrs. Bion H. Barnett, Fla.
Mrs. Cyrus Beard, Wyo.
Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, Conn.
Mrs. Orville Black, California
Mrs. Howard P. Boyle, Ohio
Mrs. Virginia M. Branner, Iowa
Mrs. Alfred H. Bright, Minn.
Reverend Olympia Brown, Wis.
Mrs. W. G. Brown, W. Va.
Mrs. Henry Bruere, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert Bruere, N. Y.
Miss Mary A. Burnham, Pa.
Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, Col.
Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon, Utah
Mrs. John Carey, Ind.
Mrs. Joseph Carey, Wyo.
Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, Utah
Mrs. Ross A. Collins, Miss.
Mrs. William L. Colt, N. Y.
Miss Anna Constable, N. Y.
Mrs. Vincent Cook, Ore.
Mrs. Frank Cothren, N. Y.
Mrs. R. P. Crump, Miss.
Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Col.
Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.
Dr. Maria M. Dean, Mont.

Miss Lavinia Dock, Pa.
Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, N. Y.
Mrs. Victor du Pont, Delaware
Miss Crystal Eastman, N. Y.
Mrs. John C. Edwards, Mass.
Mrs. Henry Ess, Mo.
Mrs. J. Borden Estee, Vt.
Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Cal.
Mrs. Robert Patterson Finley, N. J.
Mrs. William Floyd, N. Y.
Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, D. C.
Mrs. J. Andre Fouilhoux, Ore.
Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, Md.
Mrs. Susan Lawrence Gehrman, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, Cal.
Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, N. Y.
Mrs. Howard Gould, N. Y.
Mrs. Adolphus E. Graupner, Cal.
Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, Mich.
Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Neb.
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.
Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Cal.
Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, N. Y.
Mrs. George Hendrie, Mich.
Mrs. Elon Huntington Hooker, N. Y.
Mrs. Henry E. Hovey, N. H.
Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, N. Y.
Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y.
Mrs. Agnes Jenks, R. I.
Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, N. Y.
Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, Pa.
Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley, N. Y.
Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.

Mrs. Otto Kirchner, Mich.
Mrs. Alexander Kohut, N. Y.
Miss Fola La Follette, N. Y.
Miss Gail Laughlin, Cal.
Mrs. Henry G. Leach, N. Y.
Mrs. Samuel A. Lindsay, Tex.
Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd, Ill.
Dr. Sarah H. Lockrey, Pa.
Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, Pa.
Mrs. Lillian M. McAdow, N. Y.
Miss Belle McGibeny, N. J.
Miss Bernice McCoy, Idaho
Mrs. Benton MacKaye, D. C.
Miss Hazel MacKaye, Mass.
Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Cal.
Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, N. Y.
Miss Julia Marlowe, N. Y.
Miss Helen Marot, N. Y.
Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.
Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Ohio
Miss Vida Milholland, N. Y.
Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, Kans.
Mrs. Agnes Morey, Mass.
Miss Katherine Morey, Mass.
Mrs. John T. Morrison, Idaho
Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, N. Y.
Mrs. William Spencer Murray, Md.
Mrs. Mary Nolan, Fla.
Mrs. George T. Odell, N. Y.
Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, Conn.

Mrs. James M. Rector, Ohio
Miss Ella Riegel, Pa.
Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Ill.
Mrs. A. S. Rossin, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, D. C.
Mrs. Frederick Sanborn, Cal.
Mrs. Townsend Scott, Md.
Mrs. Eugene Shippen, Mich.
Mrs. Frances Thurber Seal, N. Y.
Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Ind.
Mrs. Austin Sperry, Cal.
Mrs. Albert Steinfeld, Ariz.
Mrs. Julius Stone, Ohio
Miss Grace Strachan, N. Y.
Dr. Elizabeth Thelberg, N. Y.
Mrs. David D. Terry, Ark.
Mrs. Mary C. Therkelson, Ore.
Mrs. Robert Gibbes Thomas, S. C.
Mrs. W. I. Thomas, Ill.
Miss Clara L. Thompson, Mo.
Mrs. William B. Thompson, N. Y.
Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst, Cal.
Mrs. Samuel Untermeyer, N. Y.
Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C.
Mrs. Hattie D. M. Wallis, Col.
Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
Mrs. James Whittemore, Mich.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
Dr. Marion Walker Williams, Ariz.
Miss Fannie Witherspoon, Miss.
Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mont.
Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield Zeisler, Ill.

National Departments

Executive Secretary
Miss Virginia Arnold

Finance
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis

Headquarters Maintenance Committee
Mrs. William Kent.

Hospitality
Miss Grace Needham

Legislative
Miss Doris Stevens

Lobby Committee
Mrs. Abby Scott Baker
Mrs. Gilson Gardner
Mrs. William Kent
Miss Maud Younger

Political
Mrs. Abby Scott Baker

Press
Chairman, Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel
Ass't Chairmen { Miss Beulah Amidon / Mrs. Alice Gram Hidden

National Organizers

Miss Lucy Branham
Miss Iris Calderhead
Miss Julia Emory
Miss Catherine M. Flanagan

Miss Gladys Greiner
Miss Kate Heffelfinger
Miss Alice Henkle

Miss Elsie Hill
Miss Rebecca Hourwich
Mrs. Charles Moller

Miss Clara Louise Rowe
Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson
Miss Margaret Whittemore

Congressional District Chairmen

Arizona
Mrs. W. O. Sweek
Palm St., Phoenix

California
1st—Mrs. Johnathan Webb (acting)
Kentfield
2d—Mrs. M. D. Tillotson
415 Court St., Redding
6th—Mrs. W. R. Briggs
2500 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley
7th—Mrs. Geo. Taylor
248 N. Van Ness Ave., Fresno
8th—Dr. Ida Stambach
20 Victoria St., Santa Barbara
10th—Mrs. Bessie M. Faribault
231 W. 62d St., Los Angeles
11th—Mrs. Vernon Voorhees Rood
4171 Itis St., San Diego

Colorado
1st—Dr. Margaret Long
226 Metropolitan Bldg., Denver
2d—Dr. Mary Riggs Noble
706 N. Nevada Ave., Colo. Springs
3d—Miss Mary Wright Hopkins
2915 High Street, Pueblo
4th—Mrs. H. W. Norgaard
545 Grand Ave., Grand Junction

Connecticut
1st—Mrs. M. H. Swift
Farmington
2d—Miss Katherine Byrne
Putnam
3d—Mrs. David S. Rivkin
Davenport Ave., New Haven

Delaware
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
17 East 7th St., Wilmington

Florida
3d—Mrs. C. A. Cay
446 No. Monroe St.
Tallahassee
4th—Miss Helen Hunt
419 West Church St.
Jacksonville

Georgia
9th—Mrs. W. I. Hobbs
32 Boulevard
Gainesville

Idaho
Mrs. S. E. Beggs
Rathdum

Illinois
1st—Mrs. Melva Gartin Funk
4116 Prairie Ave., Chicago
2d—Mrs. William Henkle
5822 Blackstone Ave., Chicago
3d—Mrs. Freeman Brown
7019 Yale Ave., Chicago
6th—Mrs. Robert L. McCall
4714 Washington Blvd., Chicago
7th—Miss Elizabeth Robertson
3129 Fulton St., Chicago
9th—Mrs. Samuel Adams
33 Bellevue Pl., Chicago
10th—Mrs. Mildred Gapen Bowen
1502 Davis St., Evanston
11th—Mrs. Thomas Lewis Powell
64 Monroe St., Hinsdale
13th—Mrs. Blanche E. Howe
Freeport
16th—Mrs. Leslie Rutherford
Peoria
17th—Mrs. Davis Ewing
1552 E. Olive, Bloomington
18th—Miss Mary Gallager
Kankakee
19th—Mrs. Myrtle Mann Gillet
806 S. 3d St., Champaign
21st—Miss Harriett Reid
Box 72, Springfield

Indiana
6th—Miss Eva Gough
Newcastle
7th—Mrs. M. B. Spellman (acting)
506 West 29th Street
Indianapolis

Iowa
8th—Mrs. Gertrude R. Milner
527 East Roland Street
Chariton
9th—Mrs. Anne Heslet Jenks
Avoca
11th—Mrs. D. L. Cassady
1301 Court St.
Sioux City

Kansas
1st—Mrs. Helen J. Montgomery
1116 Tyler St., Topeka
4th—Mrs. J. H. Wiggam
Emporia
5th—Mrs. C. P. Evans
Manhattan
7th—Mrs. E. C. Durand
Durand Plantation, Hutchinson
8th—Mrs. A. S. Birkhead
Wichita

Louisiana
1st—Mrs. Alice Cosu
808 Dauphine St., New Orleans

Maine
1st—Mrs. R. T. Whitehouse
108 Vaughan Street, Portland
4th—Miss Gladys N. Niles
56 Madison St., Bangor

Maryland
2d—Mrs. Edward L. Graham
Ellicott City
3d—Miss Minnie Jackson
807 Pa. Ave., Baltimore
4th—Mrs. Elizabeth Dixon Cranford
St. Paul Apartments
Baltimore
5th—Mrs. William B. C. Parker
Annapolis
6th—Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke
Chevy Chase, Md.

Massachusetts
3d—Miss Emma Baxter
Badger Farm, Holden
4th—Miss Camilla G. Whitcomb
35 Oxford Street, Worcester
6th—Mrs. Walter F. Sayward
14 Greenleaf St., Bradford
7th—Miss Eleanor Calnan
22 Merrill St., Methuen
8th—Mrs. Edward C. Jeffrey
47 Lakeview Ave., Cambridge
10th—Mrs. Ida M. Hebbard
122 Huntington Ave., Boston
11th—Dr. Grace E. Cross
581 Broadway, South Boston
12th—Mrs. Walter A. Buckley
32 Hartford St., Dorchester
13th—Mrs. Jessie C. Henderson
Wayland
14th—Mrs. Stephen Chase
Dedham

Michigan
1st—Mrs. Eugene Shippen
100 Eliot St., Detroit
2d—Mrs. Ada Mumford
Adrian
3d—Mrs. Herbert Statler
445 W. Main St., Kalamazoo
4th—Miss Jessie Ullrey
Niles
5th—Mrs. W. K. Morley
900 Bates Street
Grand Rapids
6th—Mrs. C. S. Watters
513 Lapeer Ave., W. Lansing
9th—Mrs. Fred J. Howden
191 Clay Avenue
Muskegon
10th—Mrs. G. B. Jennison
North Farragut St., Bay City
11th—Mrs. C. F. Erwin
Harbor Springs
12th—Mrs. Helen Vierling
Marquette
13th—Mrs. A. O. Dunk
99 Chicago Blvd., Detroit
Social Workers Branch—
Miss Ida Reese
1023 Jefferson, East
Detroit

Minnesota
1st—Mrs. Hattie Smith Fuller
406 Mariner's Lane, Albert Lea
2d—Mrs. W. J. Morehart
Mankato
3d—Mrs. E. H. Loyhed
Fairbault
4th—Mrs. A. R. Colvin
Davern Ave., St. Paul
5th—Mrs. E. Dana Durand
915 6th St. S. E., Minneapolis
6th—Mrs. Clara Kingsley Fuller
Little Falls
7th—Mrs. A. W. Winter
Granite Falls
9th—Mrs. W. A. Marin
121 E. 7th St., Crookston
10th—Mrs. W. T. Coe
Wayzata

Business Women's Branch—
Miss Victoria McAlmon
219 Groveland Ave.
Minneapolis

Missouri
5th—Mrs. Thomas S. McMillen
2310 Terrace Avenue
Kansas City

Montana
Miss Gwendolyn Haste
Billings

Nebraska
6th—Miss Wilma Wood
1717 J Street, Lincoln

New Jersey
1st—Mrs. J. G. Fryer
9 Alexander Ave., Merchantville
2d—Mrs. Caroline B. Wilson
Vineland
3d—Mrs. Frank A. Pattison
Colonia
4th—Mrs. Wm. A. Keane
Basking Ridge
7th—Mrs. Joseph Stiner
Clifton
8th—Mrs. C. D. Karr
822 De Graw Ave., Newark
9th—Mrs. Charles W. Fisk
67 Prospect St., East Orange
10th—Mrs. Morris B. Mead
57 Ralston Ave., So. Orange
11th—Miss Helen Herbert
1206 Hudson St., Hoboken

New York
1st—Mrs. Wilmer Kearns
Rockville Center
Long Island
6th—Mrs. Phillip Comstock
415 E. 18th St., Brooklyn
18th—Mrs. Marcus Marks
4 E. 9th St., N. Y. City
20th—Miss Lucy Eastman
4 E. 70th St., N. Y. City
22d and 23d—Miss Anna Constable
121 E. 76th St.
26th—Mrs. Abbie K. Townsend
Patterson, Putnam Co.
27th—Mrs. Elizabeth Worth Muller
Castle Hill, Monticello
29th—Mrs. G. W. Cook
20 N. Main St., Mechanicsville
30th—Mrs. E. E. Hale
College Grounds, Schenectady
31st—Mrs. R. Paddock
323 E. Main St., Malone
32d—Dr. Harriet Doane
Fulton
33d—Mrs. R. S. Spears
26 Arthur St., Little Falls
34th—Miss Gertrude Keegan
Mutual Security Bldg., Binghampton
35th—Mrs. F. R. Hazard
Upland Farm, Syracuse
37th—Mrs. Frank Payne
17 E. First St., Corning
38th and 39th—Mrs. Mary Ertz Will
163 Saratoga Ave., Rochester
40th—Mrs. R. M. Fotheringham
410 Bird Ave., Buffalo
41st—Mrs. A. R. Preston
43 Norwood Ave., Buffalo
42d—Mrs. F. W. Kendall
Hamburg, N. Y.
43d—Mrs. Joseph Reiger
519 Central Ave., Dunkirk

New Mexico
Mrs. Adeline Otero-Warren
Santa Fe

North Dakota
1st—Miss Mary E. McCumber
University

Ohio
1st—Mrs. C. H. Adler
3491 Harvey Ave.
Harvey Inn, Avondale, Cincinnati
2d—Mrs. G. B. Twitchell
845 Dayton St., Cincinnati
3d—Mrs. Charles Morgan Wood
Oakwood Village, Dayton
7th—Mrs. George Dial
307 E. High St., Springfield
12th—Miss Florence Ralston
East Broad Street
Bexley, Columbus

Oklahoma
1st—Mrs. Carolyn Smith Heid
302 West Ninth St., Tulsa
5th—Mrs. Miriam Oatman Blachly
512 University Blvd., Norman

Oregon
1st—Mrs. J. G. Richardson
1355 State St., Salem
2d—Mrs. Stephen A. Lowell
Box 436, Pendleton

Pennsylvania
1st—Mrs. M. Jacob
1316 S. 5th St., Philadelphia
2d—Miss Fanny Travis Cochran
131 S. 22d St., Philadelphia
3d—Mrs. D. S. Zelmanoff
220 Vine St., Philadelphia
4th—Mrs. Mary Hallock Greenewalt
1424 Master St., Philadelphia
5th—Mrs. Edith W. Niemeyer
6804 Ditman St., Philadelphia
6th—Mrs. Charles Z. Klauder
400 Gowen Ave., Philadelphia
8th—Miss Lewellyn M. Clinton
Wyncote
11th—Miss Laura Stull
Stoddartsville
12th—Miss Joan L. Brum
509 Front St., Minersville
16th—Miss Mary Stecker
Milton
17th—Mrs. Grace G. Kempter
Chambersburg
18th—Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones
105 Front St., Harrisburg
29th—Mrs. A. M. Peterson
Grant Ave., Ben Avon
30th—Miss Lois Rankin
5721 Elwood St., Pittsburgh

Rhode Island
3d—Mrs. W. Maxwell Reed
46 Glen Road
Woonsocket

South Carolina
1st—Miss Susan P. Frost
Charleston
4th—Miss Elizabeth Perry
Greenville
7th—Mrs. Fred Wanamaker
Sellers Ave.
Orangeburg

South Dakota
1st—Mrs. Frank Weller
Mitchell
2d—Mrs. J. E. Bird
Watertown

Tennessee
1st—Mrs. R. B. Cook
National Soldiers' Home
Johnson City
2d—Mrs. M. L. Dane
561 Margrave St.
Harriman
4th—Mrs. Prudence Dresser
Gallatin
6th—Mrs. Caroline Kimbrough
Care Beatty Realty Co.
7th Avenue North, Nashville
8th—Miss Evelyn Pegues
Jackson
10th—Mrs. Isaac Reese
510 Vance Avenue
Memphis

Texas
6th—Mrs. J. S. Callicutt
1244 West 4th Ave., Corsicana
8th—Mrs. R. E. Burt (acting)
515 Lovett Blvd., Houston
9th—Mrs. Durrell Miller
Yoakum
10th—Miss Sally Sloan
Brenham
12th—Mrs. Paul Millet
Box 1140, Fort Worth
14th—Mrs. C. J. Woodson
San Antonio
16th—Mrs. Charles DeGroff
Hotel Ordendorff, El Paso

Vermont
1st—Mrs. L. A. Heidel
Rutland
2d—Mrs. Robert Bliss
Montpelier

Virginia
1st—Mrs. W. R. Jennings
Newport News
2d—Mrs. Pauline Adams
601 Colonial Ave., Norfolk
3d—Mrs. R. F. Hudson
1107 West Ave., Richmond
4th—Mrs. Y. T. Snyder
438 N. Washington St., Petersburg
5th—Miss Florence Pennybacker
Virgilina
6th—Mrs. Dexter Otey
R. F. D. No. 4, Lynchburg
7th—Mrs. Lura B. Nordyke
R. F. D. 1, Charlottesville
8th—Mrs. Henry Lockwood
Clarendon
10th—Mrs. Anna Jones
Appomattox

Washington
1st—Mrs. E. M. Rhodes
The County Building
Seattle
3d—Mrs. William P. Trowbridge
Interlaaken, R. F. D. No. 1
South Tacoma
4th—Mrs. H. M. Gilbert
Excelsior and Yakima Ave.
No. Yakima

Wisconsin
4th-5th—Miss Mabel Search
Care Milwaukee Leader, Milwaukee
6th—Miss Sarah James
98 High St., Oshkosh
8th—Mrs. George B. Atwell
1016 Clark St., Stevens Point
10th—Miss Mary Burt Messer
Stout Institute, Menominie

Wyoming
Dr. Frances M. Lane
Cody

COLLEGE BRANCHES

University of Nebraska
Miss Wilma Wood, Chairman
1717 J Street, Lincoln

University of Cincinnati
Miss Clarice B. Kugler Hunter, Sec'y
1321 Michigan Ave., Cincinnati

Notes of the Week

Suffrage Progress in the South

THE suffrage amendment to the state constitution of Louisiana has been passed by both houses of the legislature. In the House the vote was 80 to 22 and in the Senate 29 to 11. The measure will be referred to the voters for ratification in the fall elections. This vote shows the progress suffrage is making in the South, where the prejudice against it has been greater than in any other part of the country. The President's message to Louisiana undoubtedly had its effect in making the suffrage majority so large. It will hardly be possible for the representatives of this state to refuse to support national suffrage to which the President has given his emphatic endorsement.

Senate Business

IT is well in these days of continued delay on the part of the Senate to consider the federal suffrage amendment to keep account of just what the Senate is finding time to do. On June 17, that body devoted fourteen pages of print paper and the time necessary to speak the material printed thereon to a discussion of the erection of a statue to James Buchanan. Senator Lodge with reluctance devoted five and one-half pages to a learned and erudite speech opposing the erection of the monument. The policies of an administration of fifty years ago were reviewed, learned historians were quoted. The outcome of the discussion was an indefinite postponement of the joint resolution. No attempt was made to connect the erection of the statue with the conduct of the present war. . . . Still the women wait.

Texas University Students Appeal to the President

THE following resolution was unanimously passed by the Sidney Lanier Society of the University of Texas, and wired to the President on behalf of federal suffrage on May 22:

"Whereas, the present world-wide struggle for the sake of a high ideal of self-government makes the existence of a subject class in this country less tolerable to all justice loving people than ever before,

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Sidney Lanier Society of the University of Texas, respectfully call upon President Wilson to exert his great leadership toward securing the prompt passage of the federal suffrage amendment through the United States Senate, as he did through the House."

Poem by Miss Fisher

THE "Battle Hymn of Women War Workers" appearing in THE SUFFRAGIST of June 15 was written by Katherine Ralston Fisher. Her name was omitted by mistake from last week's issue.

Japanese Suffrage Paper Announced

THE United States for all its backwardness is still in advance of some countries, even if it cannot claim to be leading the world just now in democracy. Komako Kimara, a Japanese woman living in this country has announced the publication of a magazine to be called the *Japanese Suffragist,* printed in both Japanese and English and issued in the United States.

The prospectus of the new paper gives the following facts about the position of women in Japan:

"The great conflict in Europe is giving strength to this movement and will carry forward its advancement. On the sixteenth of March, 1913, I proclaimed woman suffrage in the midst of Tokio —this was the very first suffrage meeting in Japan—and organized Shin Shin Fujin Kai (The New True Woman Society), and published the magazine *Shin Shin Fujin* (The New True Woman) as the organ of the movement. But in no free way could I express my opinion in the paper nor even in public speech. I had to hide my thought in the sleeves of a literary garment and under the vague title of the woman question. On such a vast subject I could scarcely spread my thought.

"The sisters of the United States may laugh at the idea that I had no power to proclaim woman suffrage boldly, but let me quote here a few lines from the Japanese law: 'Women and young men (young men under twenty years of age) are not allowed to come to political meetings; also not allowed to become organizers.' My movement was absolutely forbidden under these few lines of our stony-hearted and fanatical old law."

Turkish Women Advance

IN these times many things are being chronicled as happening for the first time, especially in regard to women. Another for the first time tale comes from Sarajevo where 300 Mohammedan women took their places side by side with men to settle the affairs of the community. The discussions were chiefly concerned with the food rations of working men and their families. There was no discrimination shown between the men and women. Only a little while ago women were allowed so small a part in the normal life of the community that they were not permitted on the streets. Mohammedan women have made a phenominal advance toward equality with men in the past year or two. Since men have been called to war they have been working in many trades and professions—in industry, as telephone and telegraph operators, as government employees, as clerks.

Women Form New Organization

SINCE the granting of suffrage to women in New York, women have been organizing, to a greater extent than they have ever done before. A few months ago an organization unique in character and far-reaching in influence —the National Woman's Book Association—was formed. It comprises women book-sellers, women publishers and women authors. Women have not been allowed in other book-selling organizations. Miss Jenison, the founder of the association, states that in the course of time the co-operation of this body will doubtless be sought by the men's organizations of like character and, that there will be no reason for keeping the men's and women's unions separate unless the men do not subscribe to the idea of the new association that the business of the publisher or writer is that of the book-seller also. Meetings have been held to discuss advertising, book-selling by mail, the overhead expenses of this selling, also the selling of children's books. Courses are being planned to teach the saleswomen their trade. Hitherto no other salesman has been allowed to be so ignorant of his wares as the book-seller.

British Women to Fly

BRITISH women have formed a Woman's Royal Air Force. At first it was formed to release men for flying by letting the women do all the ground work, hence the name of Penguin attached to the women who joined this branch of service. In proper military formation, there are officers, subordinate officers and women in the ranks. The women as usual, will have to do cooking and other forms of household drudgery for the men in the Flying Corps. They are also to do clerical work and repairing of machines. Not long after the formation of the body was announced, the Labor Minister, Mr. Roberts, made the suggestion in a speech that the women be allowed to fly also. In view of the record of the 1,000,000 British women who have entered industry and other branches of work since the war began, he considered that women would make excellent aviators. It is another cause of encouragement to see the progress of women in this line of work. First they are chosen for the disagreeable work, almost instantly they are recommended for the important positions.

Nefarious Suffragists

THE following report of a suffrage meeting is given in *The Woman Patriot,* anti-suffrage organ:

"'Who will give a hundred dollars to put the Susan B. Anthony amendment through the Senate?' shouted one female politician.

"'Who will give fifty dollars? Twenty-five dollars? Ten dollars? Five dollars?' she continued as the amendment was thus auctioned off.

"'The response amounted to several hundred dollars, but not satisfied with this, the women politicians had a number of girls pass baskets around to collect any stray nickels, dimes and quarters.

"To get money from those who had left their purses at home, and for fear that they might have overlooked something, the suffragists then circulated pledge cards "to those who came unprepared for a donation."

The Minnesota Conference

THE annual conference of the Minnesota branch of the National Woman's Party was held, with sessions both in St. Paul and Minneapolis June 9 and 10.

The conference opened with a mass meeting Sunday afternoon, June 9 at 3 o'clock at the St. Paul auditorium. On the program were Maud Younger, chairman of the lobby committee of the National Woman's Party and Mrs. Will Irwin, wife of the well known war correspondent, and member of the National Advisory Council of the Woman's Party.

The conference continued with a luncheon in the gold room of the Radisson hotel, Minneapolis, at 12:30 p. m. Monday, June 10, at which Miss Younger and Mrs. Irwin spoke. Immediately after the luncheon a business session was held, at which reports of the work of the last year were given and officers elected.

At the conference the chairmen of each congressional district of the state and a group of workers were present.

The importance of the conference was emphasized by the Party on the basis that this is the most critical period for suffrage in the history of the movement.

District Workers Come

The congressional chairmen who were at the conference include Mrs. Hattie Fuller, Albert Lea, first district; Mrs. W. J. Morehart, Mankato, second district; Mrs. E. H. Loyhed, Faribault, third district; Mrs. E. Dana Durand, Minneapolis, fifth district; Mrs. Clara Fuller, Little Falls, sixth district; Mrs. A. W. Winter, Granite Falls, seventh district; Mrs. W. A. Marin, Crookston, ninth district; Mrs. W. T. Coe, Wayzata, tenth district. These women gave detailed reports of work in their communities.

Among other speakers on the programs were Miss Nettie Blasing, St. Paul, chairman of the Suffragist circulation committee, who has made a state record in her work for THE SUFFRAGIST; Miss Victoria McAlmon, representing the Alice Paul branch; Mrs. A. H. Bright, Minneapolis, who told what the voting women of the West are doing to help unenfranchised eastern states and Mrs. C. F. Moller, Minneapolis, who conducted the Minnesota lobby in Washington last winter.

Miss Maud Younger, who is credited with a large share of the success of the passage of the suffrage amendment in the House, as she had charge of the lobbying when it was before that body, spoke on the final suffrage chapters in Washington.

Mrs. Will Irwin, who is better known as Inez Haynes Gilmore, author of "Angel Island" and other novels which argue for feminism and suffrage, has just returned from the war zone, where she spent eleven months with her husband studying conditions of women in France and Italy.

She was in a small Italian village when the first guns were fired in the German advance into Italy and she shared in the retreat. She is now giving her time to the federal suffrage amendment, because she says its passage will help solve the problems of women as they go in greater numbers into industry.

"Women are running Europe," said Mrs. Irwin. "There is nothing to be done that they cannot do. They are running motors, planting farms, running banks, working in munitions—everything. And if they should strike, the war would stop like that."

"But even as women rule Europe, it is no petticoat rule. The old argument that women can't or won't fight is no longer true. And there isn't a man in Europe who doesn't know that the war wouldn't go on for one instant if women stopped work. And with this change in the whole atmosphere of Europe the political status of women is changed as well."

"Women are taking such a large part in the industry of our country that the vote is needed today as never before for their protection," she said. "Then, too, recognition as citizens will release all the energies of Aemrican women for the carrying on of the nation's production. I earnestly hope that the Senate will pass the federal suffrage amendment in the very near future."

Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Minnesota state chairman, presided at the conference.

New Jersey Suffrage Demonstration

THE opening of the "Tri-color Tearoom" in Montclair, New Jersey, on Saturday, June 1, was made the occasion of a notable suffrage demonstration. Mrs. George G. Scott, the owner and manager of the tearoom, is the secretary of the New Jersey Branch of the National Woman's Party, and her new venture takes its name from the purple, white and gold flag of the Party, which fluttered from every corner of the grounds on Saturday, and drew much attention to the gathering on the lawn. After partaking of ice cream and cake, sold for the benefit of the federal suffrage amendment work, those present listened to a stirring speech by Miss Lucy Burns, who described the present status of the amendment, and urged men and women to re-double their efforts to secure the favorable vote of Senator David Baird, who has up to this time been non-commital on the measure.

Mrs. Hopkins, of Morristown, State Chairman, made an appeal for subscriptions to THE SUFFRAGIST for the libraries through the state, and received a generous response. She also urged each one present, to do a definite work for the amendment each week.

Telegrams were drawn up and sent to Washington to the President, as well as the Senators, signed by all present. The one to the President read as follows: "The undersigned men and women of the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Congressional Districts of New Jersey urge you to publicly demand that the Senate pass the federal suffrage amendment at once, in recognition of the war service rendered by American women."

Among those signing these telegrams were Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Walther, of Montclair; Mrs. Charles Fist, of East Orange; and Mrs. Morris B. Mead, of South Orange; Mrs. J. W. Lacey, of Morristown; Mrs. R. M. Laird, and Mrs. C. D. Karr, of Newark; Miss Edith Clerihew and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stiner, of Clifton; Mrs. W. H. Howard, of Roselle, and others from various neighboring towns.

This is but one event of many which the New Jersey branch is holding in every part of the state to make apparent to Senator Baird the hope of his constituents that he will vote favorably on the suffrage measure. Outdoor meetings, indoor meetings are being held. Conventions and other ready made meetings are being covered, and a letter and telegram lobby is being maintained.

Women of Idaho Protest

THE members of the committee of Republican women who appeared recently before S. D. Taylor, chairman of the Republican state central committee to ask his indorsement of the federal suffrage amendment on behalf of the Republicans of the state, are not satisfied with Senator Borah's reasons, given in a letter to Mr. Taylor in response to one asking his vote for the measure, which appeared in the press Sunday.

This committee, composed of Mrs. D. W. McFadden, Mrs. Anna Moody, Mrs. J. A. Moore, Mrs. M. P. Dunton and Miss Dorothy Beggs, claim the senator's views are personal.

The federal amendment to the suffrage laws provides that where a woman measures up to the standards required of a man in each state, she may not be debarred from voting because she is a woman. The committee declared that Senator Borah's objections are not well grounded nor his points well taken. The facts, they say, are against his state's rights theory.

Miss Margaret Whittemore, national organizer of the Woman's Party, has now covered practically every section of Idaho informing Senator Borah's constituents of his failure to pledge his support to the amendment.

The Awakening South

By Anita Pollitzer

Press Chairman, South Carolina Branch of the Woman's Party

THE South is now awake to the full meaning of the federal suffrage amendment. Women have been called from their homes to help fight a war for democracy and in so doing they have learned the real meaning of the word.

The inroad into Southern sentiment is due to the fact that none of the old arguments about woman's place and protection hold true. Women of every class are busy either in factory, shop or volunteer war work. Their new responsibility has forced home the fact that they need the ballot, that they are due a voice in decisions affecting them.

As an evidence of the keen interest of Southern women in the passage of the federal amendment, sentiment has run so high in South Carolina, over the unexplicable delay in the Senate, that a new and hitherto unreached group of women has joined in the nations' demands for suffrage.

A large group of Orangeburg's most prominent women gathered at the home of Mrs. Norman H. Bull to hear the true story of the suffrage amendment, to learn why the Senate had failed to act and to urge their Senators to stand back of the President on this issue.

The meeting was organized by Mrs. Edward H. McIver, vice-chairman of the Charleston branch, National Woman's Party. Miss Anita L. Pollitzer, Press Chairman of the State branch, outlined the growth of the amendment, the need that this measure of justice be pased speedily, and the fact that South Carolina Senators were not representing the thoughtful men and women of the state on suffrage.

Those present were women of prominence, busy with war work of every kind.

They felt that they must lend their energy for this fight for justice and so the Seventh Congressional District branch of the South Carolina Woman's Party branch was immediatley formed. Among those who joined the organization are: Mrs. Fred Wannamaker, Mrs. H. L. Gelzer, Mrs. Thomas Brantley, Mrs. Sumter Williams, Mrs. F. F. Malpass, Mrs. Edward Paulling, Miss Mazie Breeland, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. C. H. Exum, Mrs. Owens, Mrs. N. H. Bull, Mrs. H. C. Wannamaker, Mrs. J. A. Salley and Mrs. F. C. Cabell.

It was the sense of the meeting that a resolution urging immediate action be sent to the President, Vice-President, Senator Jones, and to South Carolina Senators, Tillman and Smith. The resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, the women of this nation are sacrificing everything in this countrys' great crisis and in their war work have felt the need of full enfranchisement to protect themselves and their standards of work;

Resolved, that this meeting held at Orangeburg, South Carolina, on June 13, 1918, call upon President Wilson openly to aid the passage of the federal suffrage amendment in the Senate at this session, at a time when women are assisting in the heavy burdens of war.

Resolved, that this meeting call upon the Senate to act speedily on the federal suffrage amendment so that this delayed measure of justice be granted the women of America.

Resolved, that this meeting call upon Senators Tillman and Smith to support President Wilson's party and foreign policy by voting favorably on the federal suffrage amendment when it comes before the Senate, so that we, the women of South Carolina, may be allowed to share in the democracy of that country for which we are sacrificing our all. We ask that this be read into the *Record*.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY.

Miss Susan P. Frost, chairman of the South Carolina branch, expressed the views of South Carolina women in a letter to Senator Tillman. She said:

IF it is a matter of conscience I beg to call to your attention the statements made by the President in public and to members of House and Senate on more than one occasion, in which he has repeatedly stated in no uncertain terms (if plain English has a meaning that is accredited to it), that he is doing all in his power to get this amendment through the Senate, that he considers it a war measure, and that he needs it for the proper pursuance of his foreign policy, and especially in our fight for democracy.

It is self evident that we cannot win a war for freedom unless we ourselves are free; it is also self evident that the splendid morale of our women, and their effort now being put forth, and their magnificent ability and loyalty, would be given a tremendous impetus if our Congress should at once lay aside all political strategy and delay, and put the amendment through, and thus prove to the women of the nation their sincerity when they ask for, and approve of, the unending sacrifices women are making in this war, by bestowing that one evidence of their respect for us, and their true democratic spirit, by enfranchising the other half of a so-called free nation.

The following is a copy of a telegram sent this night to our President, by the First Congressional Branch of South Carolina Branch of National Woman's Party:

"Charleston, S. C., June 4, 1918.

"President Wilson, Washington, D. C.

"Charleston women urge immediate passage federal suffrage amendment. As Southern women we deplore the attitude of our Senators on woman suffrage question; we realize they are not supporting you on this issue. Are those Senators opposing woman suffrage willing to see Southern representation diminish? We ask your further support."

SUSAN P. FROST,
Chairman Charleston Branch National Woman's Party."

You will note by the above telegram that the women of this city are fully aware that the President is desirous of the early passage of this amendment, but that he is not receiving the support he is entitled to, and should have, at the hands of some Southern Senators. Undoubtedly the strength of the Democratic Party will be impaired, perhaps seriously, if these Senatorial laggards do not awake to the importance of action on their part, and to the fact that it behooves them in this matter to give their full and undivided support to our President, who has so often made clear his views on the subject.

Yours truly and respectfully,

SUSAN P. FROST,
Chairman First Cong. Branch S. C. Branch National Woman's Party.

Organized Labor Urges Senate to Act

ORGANIZED labor in full force is now behind the woman suffrage amendment in the Senate.

The American Federation of Labor in session at St. Paul has voted to "use all its power to secure the immediate passage of the woman suffrage amendment."

Secretary of Labor Wilson declared his position to a delegation of war workers in Washington. "Tell the whole world," he said, "that I say the amendment should pass now and any influence I have has been and will be used toward its immediate passage."

Mr. Gompers, just before leaving for the St. Paul convention, said to a committee of women munition makers who called on him in Washington to ask his support for their enfranchsiement: "I am with you absolutely in your demand at this time and will do everything I can to assist you."

The vote for the Federation of Labor to use its power on behalf of the enfranchisement of women was taken immediately after the passage of a resolution endorsing suffrage which was introduced at the suggestion of Miss Maud Younger, lobby chairman of the National Woman's Party. Miss Younger, with Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin, member of the Advisory Council of the Woman's Party, attended the convention in St. Paul and were the chief speakers at a suffrage mass meeting, arranged by the Minnesota branch of the Woman's Party for the delegates to the labor convention.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably, September 15, 1917.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Present Status

In the Senate

On the calendar awaiting a vote.

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

Editor
Miss Vivian Pierce

Associate Editors
Miss Lavinia Dock — Mrs. Gilson Gardner — Miss Pauline Jacobson

Cartoonist, Mrs. Nina E. Allender

Business Department

Business, Miss Betty Gram — *Mailing,* Miss Dorothy Bready

Circulation, Miss Therese Olzendam

Subscriptions: Domestic, $1.00; Foreign, $1.50. Single copies 5 cents. Make checks, drafts, and post-office orders payable to The Treasurer of the National Woman's Party

Columbian Printing Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.

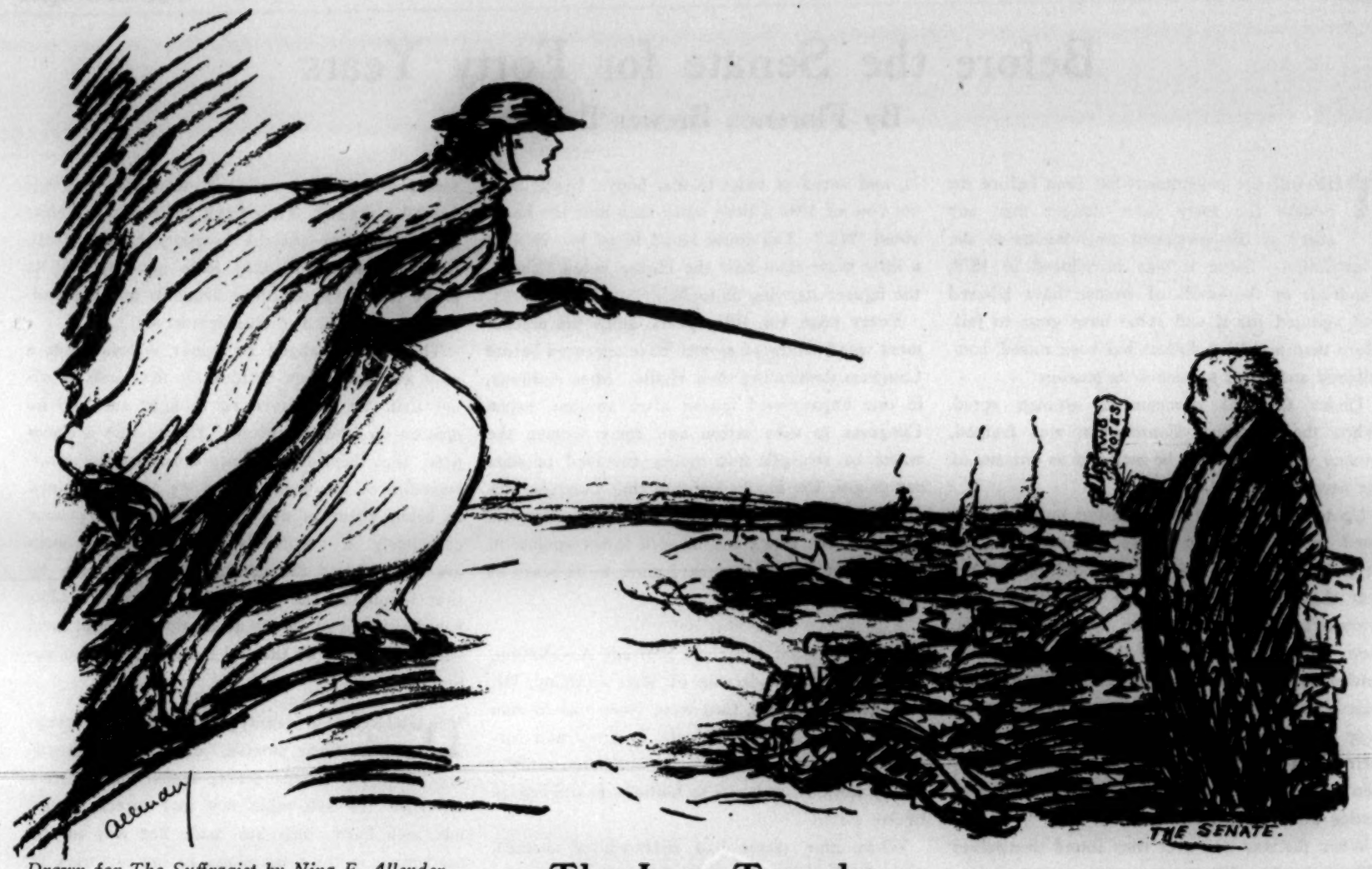
Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

The Senate Vote

THE announcement of the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee that the suffrage amendment will come up for a vote on June 27 gives hope that we are approaching the end of an almost unendurable delay.

We confidently expect to win. The complete change in the President's attitude toward this measure—an attitude which has altered in the face of changing world conditions, should serve as sufficient ground for any Senator, however strong his previous opposition, to alter his opinion also. We believe that the vote next Thursday will show that many Senators have done so.

We expect from the Administration such action as may be necessary to assure a successful vote. We know that the President is able to secure victory for the suffrage measure next week as he has secured it for measure after measure in which he has been interested during his term and a half in office. Since he *can* do it we believe he will do it. Otherwise his recent statement declaring that the women of the world should be included in the democracy for which the world is fighting would be but a mockery. The Administration's responsibility will not end until the vote is counted.



Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender

The Last Trench

Senate Plans to Consider Suffrage June 27

IN the absence from Washington of Senator Jones, chairman of the Committee on Woman Suffrage in the Senate, Senator Hollis, of New Hampshire, Democrat, and acting chairman of the committee, called a meeting on Wednesday, June 19. The committee voted unanimously to set Thursday, June 27, as the date when the suffrage amendment should be brought up in the Senate.

On Thursday, June 20, Senator Hollis reported the action of the committee to the Senate and announced that the amendment would be brought before the Senate on the 27th. The announcement and discussion follows.

Mr. Hollis. Mr. President, I am instructed by the Committee on Woman Suffrage to give notice that a week from today or as soon thereafter as the parliamentary situation will permit some member of the Woman Suffrage Committee will move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 200) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States conferring upon women the right of suffrage.

Mr. Smoot, of Utah, (Rep.)

Would it not be well to have the Senator give notice that the joint resolution will be called up upon a certain day, because if that notice is not given Senators will not know whether it is going to be brought up or not. There is no business before the Senate now which is so pressing that the vote can not be taken upon the day for which the notice will be given. I wish the Senator would give a notice, and that would be a notice to Senators who want to vote for it to be here and to those who want to vote against it to be here, and there will be no excuse for not taking the vote on that day.

Mr. Hollis. I gave the instruction of the committee exactly as it was given me. The matter was thoroughly considered by the committee and it was supposed that there would be nothing in the way so that the joint resolution could be taken up a week from today, which will be next Thursday. It is the intention of the committee to have the chairman if he is here, if not to have the vice-chairman, move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution on Thursday of next week, a week from today.

Mr. Townsend, of Michigan, (Dem.) I regret exceedingly that the committee has come to the decision which it has reached on this subject. I am interested in the joint resolution and would like very much to be present to vote for it when it comes up, but after tomorrow night it will be impossible for me to be here within the next two weeks. Arrangements have been made affecting sickness in my family which I must meet. I had not supposed that there was any thought of bringing the matter up at this session of Congress, from what has been said heretofore.

I do not know that I should have made any arrangements if I had been notified in advance, but I repeat, I am exceedingly sorry that in a matter which is evidently going to be discussed it will not be possible for me to be present within that time.

Mr. Hollis. The committee very carefully considered the matter of absences, and the reason why they decided to ask for a vote as early as next week, Thursday, is that so many Senators are planning to go away about the 1st of July. The committee wanted the Senate to have fair notice, so that everyone might be present and vote for or against the measure. It seemed wise to us to put it before the 1st of July, and to put it before the end of the week, so that there might be a day or two for discussion in case there is discussion. I notified one who may be considered the leader on the other side yesterday, and he told me he thought we could agree practically not to have much discussion but to vote next week, Thursday. I believe myself that that can be brought about. I think there will be a few speeches, perhaps, on both sides, but no intention to filibuster.

Mr. Ashurst, of Arizona, (Dem.) Just for a moment. There is one Senator who is a very earnest advocate of this proposed amendment to the Constitution who is absent many miles, and is very likely to be away at that time. If we are to vote on Thursday, I wish to telegraph him, he having a long distance to come.

Mr. Hollis. If the committee is able to bring about a vote next Thursday, it will do so, and it has every reason to think that it can.

Mr. Ashurst. The only point is whether I can notify him that a vote will be taken on that day.

Mr. Hollis. I think both sides have about decided to vote on that day.

Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, (Rep.) Mr. President, I have just come into the Chamber, I understand the Senator from New Hampshire is simply giving a notice. He is not asking an agreement now to vote at any time?

Mr. Hollis. I am not.

Senator Hollis then read the resolution passed by the American Federation of Labor, in convention at St. Paul, urging the immediate passage of the amendment.

Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, Democrat, announced that he had received a memorial signed by the Governor and all the high public officials of his state, urging a favorable vote on the suffrage measure. There was no further discussion.

Before the Senate for Forty Years

By Florence Brewer Bockel

THE suffrage amendment has been before the Senate for forty years—longer than any other of the seventeen amendments to the constitution. Since it was introduced in 1878, hundreds of thousands of women have labored and agitated for it and some have gone to jail. More than a million dollars has been raised, contributed and spent to secure its passage.

Under Colonial governments women voted. When the American Constitution was framed, women urged that they be included as citizens of the new republic.

Up to 1848 women in increasing numbers agitated in small school house meetings and by neighborhood petitions for recognition. That year they held the first large demonstration, a "woman's rights" convention in Seneca Falls, New York. From then to the Civil War they worked in the individual states attempting to have state laws altered in their favor. When the Civil War broke out they were persuaded to give up their work for suffrage by the promise of the men in Congress that "when the war was over justice would be done them."

When the war was over they found themselves without funds, without an organization and justice was not done them. To revive interest Miss Anthony founded a woman's magazine which in the days when literary offerings for her sex were normally called "Ladies' Books" and "Rosebuds" she named "The Revolution."

THE fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were passed and for five years the women struggled to secure an interpretation of them that would permit women to vote. Miss Anthony put the amendments to the test in 1872 by going to the polls and voting. She was arrested, refused to pay her fine, but was never jailed for her attempt.

Immediately all the efforts of suffragists were directed to securing another amendment which should apply to women.

The suffrage amendment in its present form, which has never been changed, was first introduced in the Senate by Sargent, of California, in 1875. It has been introduced 30 times, reported 11, and voted on twice in that body. In the Senate vote of 1887 a little more than half the house voted "No." The count stood 16 to 34. In 1914 a little more than half the House voted "Yes"—the figures standing 35 to 34.

Every year, for forty years, since the amendment was introduced women have appeared before Congress demanding their rights. Miss Anthony, in one impassioned appeal after another, urged Congress to take action and spare women the waste of strength and money involved in state campaigns, but finally learning that Congress understands only one language—votes, suffragists went into the states and labored to accumulate in women's hands the necessary votes to be heard in Washington.

THE National American Suffrage Association, under the leadership of Miss Anthony, Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Catt went from man to man in the states, labored with the ignorant and foreign, by courageous and daring campaigns and by steady work from house to house won suffrage in twelve states.

When nine states had enfranchised women, Alice Paul acting through what is now the Womans' Party, with the opening of President Wilson's administration in 1913, began a direct attack upon the national Congress.

In the last five years suffrage has become a recognized political issue, the subject of party planks, the topic of party caucuses, an issue of party rivalry in the houses of Congress, and a war measure made so by the pronouncement of the President of the nation. It has passed the lower house and has arrived at its third vote in the upper.

To secure these results in five years, the Congressional Union and the Woman's Party have spent nearly half a million dollars. They have campaigned the country from coast to coast and from the lakes to the Gulf. They have dramatized their demand by monster processions in which thousands of women walked to the Capitol; by transcontinental tours, collecting petitions measured by the mile when they arrived at Congress; they have organized the first women voters political party, with the one plank "suffrage for all women." They have picketed the White House to point out the necessity of the President's support, and they have gone to jail to prove the energy of their demands and the fullness of their faith in true democracy.

They have changed President Wilson from a man who said when he took his first oath of office that "he had given no thought and had no opinion on woman suffrage" to one who declares now "that the full and sincere democratic reconstruction of the world which we are determined to bring about at any cost will not have been completely or adequately attained until women are admitted to the suffrage and that only by that action can the nations of the world realize for the benefit of future generations the full ideal force of opinion or the full humane forces of action."

DURING these seventy years of suffrage struggle, the "new woman," exchanging dependence for independence, appeal and indirect influence for self-sufficiency and direct power, has been born. She has made her way in the academies, in the professions, in the factories, in the sports of the field and in the responsibilities of the home. She has appeared last in politics and her entrance there has been more bitterly resented and contested. Up to the last, men have demanded that she appeal to them for the privilege of the vote. They have attempted, by every means to suppress her "demand for the right" of enfranchisement.

On June 27 it is hoped that she will have practically won her fight. She will have won it by her own efforts, her own courage and her own sacrifices. Susan B. Anthony prophesied that American women would be citizens in 1920, and declared that to establish woman on her political throne is the greatest of all revolutions.

Suffragists say that they will make her prophecy come true by securing the ratification of two-thirds of the states within the next two years and bring an end to a revolution by which women, without shedding a drop of blood, without the use of a weapon have won democracy for half the human race.

Two Appeals from the Pioneers

TWO appeals for suffrage action from women over seventy years of age who have seen the beginning—and are likely to see the end of suffrage activity in this country have reached this office. One is addressed to Senators Martin and Swanson of Virginia.

"Honorable Sirs:

"A lady from Virginia, seventy-four years of age, comes knocking at your doors, seeking for the justice which tradition has closed for so long. The justice that I seek is for women.

"I cannot understand how you with your broad intellects and progressive ideas, can shut us out any longer. This is your last chance to do justice to women, and I hope I shall not have to bow my head in shame because our representatives cast their vote for destruction. I hope a good report on the suffrage amendment from Virginia, which I love and honor.

"Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) "BETTIE LEE LAWSON BROWN."

Mrs. Harmon, a citizen of Massachusetts, writes as the widow of a soldier of the civil war:

"To Senators Lodge and Weeks of Massachusetts:

"As the wiodw of a soldier of the old Sixth Massachusetts volunteers, I am asking for justice for women. I cannot understand how you can bar us from representation at this crucial time. I hope you will grant my request for the sake of the good old state of Massachusetts. If my husband were living he would join with me in this.

MRS. JOHN M. HARMON,

(Widow of John M. Harmon, Corporal, Company I, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers.)

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer: Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall

Assistant Treasurer: Miss Maud Jamison

Bank of Deposit: American Security and Trust Co. Washington, D. C.

Auditors: Marwick, Mitchell Peat & Company

$300,000.00 RAISED FOR SECURING PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL AMENDMENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ANOTHER $100,000,00

List of Contributions from June 4 through June 17, 1918

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Per Mrs. Kent's Committee:	
Mrs. Albert Steinfeld	$ 25.00
Miss Gladys Greiner	10.00
Mrs. Anna Harmon	1.00
Miss Julia Emory	5.00
Prof. H. B. Rossell	1.00
Mrs. C. W. Ruschenberger	5.00
Miss Florence G. Youmans	5.00
Per Mrs. Lillian M. Ascough:	
Mrs. J. G. Lamberson	5.00
Mrs. M. A. Blair	1.00
Mrs. A. G. Lockerby	1.00
Mrs. P. M. Cole	1.00
Mrs. Henry F. Schwarz	50.00
Mrs. Katherine N. Romer	10.00
Miss Anna Carr	1.00
Mrs. Grace A. Bement	5.00
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith	10.00
Mrs. Dankmyer	5.00
Miss Rosamond E. Smith	1.00
Miss Bertha H. Trompetter	5.00
Per Miss Clara Louise Rowe:	
Mrs. Isaac Reese	5.00
Mrs. Mary M. Raoul	50.00
Miss Eleonore Raoul	30.00
Miss Katharine Lindsay	.75
Mrs. F. R. Hazard	100.00
Mrs. Charles W. Norris	100.00
General Anson Mills	5.00
Per Pennsylvania Branch:	
Mrs. Edwin C. Grice	10.00
Miss Lavinia Dock	10.00
Mrs. William Willett	10.00
Mr. Ernst Kennedy	40.00
Miss Llewellyn Clinton	5.00
Miss Mary Burnham	500.00
Miss Delia S. Jackson	10.00
Miss H. Anna Quinby	5.00
Miss Amy Juengling	10.00
Mr. John R. Monroe	1.00
Mrs. John Rogers	10.00
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles	5.00
Per Miss Mary Winsor:	
Mrs. A. B. Taylor	5.00
Mrs. Ida Miller	2.00
Mrs. Mary Ertz Will	3.00
Mrs. Nelson Barrowclough	2.00
Mrs. Hughes	1.00
Mrs. J. McKelvey	5.00
Mrs. John Hunt	1.00
Mrs. E. V. Stoddard	10.00
Miss Bessie Hudson	2.00
Miss Mary Sickmon	1.00
Mr. John D. Wells	10.00
Miss Marion DeForest	5.00
Miss Gretchen Dold	1.00
Mrs. Edmond C. Evans	5.00
Miss Elizabeth L. Hale	5.00
Miss Florence Ranger	1.00
Mrs. Elon Hooker	500.00
Mrs. Agnes Chase	5.00
Third Congressional District of Conn.	10.13
Massachusetts Branch	260.00
Collections	20.35
Membership Fees	14.50
Total collected by National Headquarters	1,922.73
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	332,300.22
Total collected by National Headquarters through June 17, 1918	$334,222.95

Contributions made to South Carolina Headquarters:

Miss Elizabeth Perry	2.00

Contributions made to New York Headquarters:

Mrs. Robert Adamson	25.00
Miss Cora A. Week	5.00
Miss Emma L. Klipfel	5.00
Mrs. W. N. Pierce	5.00
Mrs. C. H. Christ	2.00
Miss Elizabeth Bartow	5.00
Total Collected by Branches	49.00
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	59,009.32
Total collected by Branches through June 17, 1918	59,058.32
Grand Total	$393,281.27
Deduction:	
Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	3,637.50
Grand Net Total	$389,643.77

The Final Warning

IT is difficult to see how a war for principle can come to a satisfactory end while so much that is a matter of principle is not yet settled. The defeat of autocracy in the field will not necessarily mean the defeat of autocracy qua autocracy. That is to say, unless the force of democracy is successful in other quarters than against the military vehmgericht in Berlin, the victory will be incomplete, and will remain to be consummated in other ways. It is impossible to fight in principle for principle in compartments. In other words it is not possible to deny principle in one respect, and to claim the protection of principle in another respect.

There are of course, other forms of autocracy which will have to go, but which there is not room here to mention. There is one, however, so absolutely undeniable, that it seems impossible that a perfect victory can crown the arms of any nation which supports it. This particular form of autocracy is that which denies the right of equal suffrage to a majority of the population. It is said that there is an inclination upon the part of the present Congress to avoid a decision of a federal amendment until after the autumnal elections. If such an idea exists in the mind of a single member of Congress it would not only be a counsel of cowardice, but an admission of moral spinelessness which would spell defeat either in the elections or in any future phase of a political career—*Christian Science Monitor, May 30, 1918.*

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

***Circulation Manager,* Miss Therese Olsendam**

Circulation Committee

Arizona, Mrs. H. A. Schell
Colorado, Mrs. Charlotte Dinwiddie
Connecticut, Mrs. Geo. L. Koenig
District of Columbia, Miss Eliza Tonks
Delaware, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
Florida, Mrs. J. D. Alderman
Georgia, Mrs. Newton Wing
Idaho, Mrs. Nell K. Irion
Illinois, Mrs. Josephine K. Linton
Indiana, Mrs. M. B. Spellman
Iowa, Miss Blanche Robbins
Louisiana, Mrs. Alice Cosu
Maryland, Miss Helen Scott
Massachusetts, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Sherman
Michigan, Mrs. James Whittemore
Minnesota, Miss Nettie Blasing
New Hampshire, Miss Pearl Nivin
New Jersey, Mrs. Abram Rose
New Mexico, Mrs. Sarah Van Vleck
New York, Miss Marion May
North Carolina, Mrs. R. N. Scott
Ohio, Mrs. Carl Hasbrook
Oklahoma, Mrs. Gasper Edwards
Oregon, Mrs. Ida M. Kayser
Pennsylvania, Mrs. John R. Clarke
South Carolina, Miss Carrie Pollitzer
South Dakota, Miss Alice Pickler
Virginia, Mrs. Percy Read
Washington, Miss Furman
Wisconsin, Mrs. Lee L. Siebacker
Wyoming, Mrs. Mary Van B. Jacobs

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers for "The Suffragist"

WEEK ENDING JUNE 15, 1918

Miss Iris Calderhead	4
Ohio Branch	1
Miss Clara Louise Rowe	4
Miss G. A. Needham	3
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	2
Miss Alice Paul	3
Miss Alice Henkle	2
Miss Amy Juengling	3
Mrs. A. R. Colvin	1
Miss Mollie Condon	1
Miss M. W. Souder	2
Mrs. John R. Clarke	1
California Branch	1
Mrs. Ida Saul Williams	1
Miss Betty Gram	7
New Jersey Branch	18
Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall	2
Mrs. Z. Nettleton	1
Miss Sarah James	2
Dr. Van Pelt	1
Illinois Branch	1
Mrs. St. Clair Thompson	1
Mrs. Lillian Ascough	1
Georgia Branch	1
Miss Esther Marks	1
Mrs. Pauline Adams	1
Miss Kate Heffelfinger	2
Miss Julia Emory	1
Total	69

Contributions to Suffragist Fund for State Legislatures

Mrs. Maud W. Adams	$ 4.00
Miss Cora A. Week	2.00
Miss Annie M. Wilson	5.00
Miss Marianna Paul	1.00
Mrs. C. G. Simmons	.50
Miss Sophie Brown	.50
Mrs. R. G. Thomas	1.00
Miss Lockwood	.25
Miss Yorkman	.25
Donations through S. C. Branch	1.00
Total	$15.50

The New Jersey Branch has supplied all of the New Jersey State Assemblymen with THE SUFFRAGIST.

Comments of the Press

Munition Workers as Political Factors

By John D. Barry

MRS. Hilles was at the head of the first group of women munition workers that called at the White House the other day and asked to see the President. They were given a friendly greeting by the secretaries there and told that the President was heart and soul in sympathy with them and was doing everything he could for the amendment. The next day they called at the White House again and again they were told that, much as the President sympathized with them, he was too busy to see them. Day after day they appeared, making long visits, in fact, spending virtually the whole day in the executive offices. Meanwhile, Mrs. Hilles was called out of town; but she left plenty of munition workers behind, eager to see the President, and determined.

At last one of the secretaries grew desperate. "You ladies are getting to be a nuisance," he said, as the delegation appeared. They smiled good-humoredly, sat down and stayed. It is said that they intend to keep up those visits till they gain their point. In other words, they are starting a new kind of picketing.

"We know how busy the President is," one of them remarked. "But if he has time to go to baseball games and to the theater and to play golf, he surely will have time to see women who are risking their lives so that the country may have munitions to carry on the war."

THE other night at the headquarters of the Woman's Party several of the munition workers were called on to speak informally. Their evident lack of experience in public speaking, their embarrassment and their modesty made what they had to say all the more impressive. They all wore hair that had been stained to a very pretty and natural-looking copper hue by their work with the explosives. Their fingers and faces had been turned yellow. "I can see now why they are called 'canary birds,'" whispered a voice behind me. It seemed to me the term was misapplied. They didn't in any way suggest canary birds, except, possibly, in the chirping of the little girl who claimed a voice in what, greatly to the delight of the audience, she called "This here democracy." They didn't speak as if they regarded themselves as being, in any way, either martyrs or heroines. They were evidently glad to have the chance of making as much as six dollars a day. But they expressed some indignation at not being allowed to make more than six while the men could make as much as ten. "Besides," said one speaker, "women are quicker than men and there are certain kinds of delicate work that the men cant' do at all, their hands are so big." They didn't seem to mind the discoloration to their skin and they were philosophical about the danger involved. "We don't know whether we are coming out alive or not," said one woman with a perfect assumption of cheerfulness. But they all clamored for "equal pay for equal work." And they complained that they should be let out for weeks at a time when the work ran down while the men were kept on. "As if we didn't have families to support, too."

JUST now, it is plain, the women working in the munitions factories are becoming an important factor in the agitation for political equality. Till recently many of them have been indifferent to it or even opposed. Now they see the direct relation it bears to their own status as workers and to what goes into their pay envelopes. They are waking up and they are proud of being able to give the cause of suffrage so vigorous a boost. We shall hear a good deal about them in conenction with the suffrage fight during the next few months, till the fight is won.—*San Francisco Bulletin, June 3, 1918.*

The Suffrage Amendment

THE United States Senate should pass the resolution for a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage. This should be done at once. All the arguments for and against it are known. No good is served by further talk or delay.

The Senate should take the action already taken by the House. Then the amendment will be submitted to vote of the states, and if three-fourths of the states favor it, as is expected, women of the entire nation will be enfranchised by 1920.

President Wilson stated the situation concisely in January, when he called Democratic Congressmen to the White House and told them that the resolution should be passed as "an act of right and justice to the women of the country and the world."

War, and the sacrifices of women in war, have made the justice of woman suffrage yet more plain than it was in times of peace. It is no experiment. Women have full suffrage in twelve states, and these include New York.

Opponents of woman suffrage now find themselves in the position of reactionaries. The trend of public sentiment is unmistakable. Doubts and fears about woman suffrage belong to the last century, and to countries less democratic than America.—*Memphis Press, June 1, 1918.*

Nelson Surrenders

THE American flag has been flying at the Knute Nelson masthead for a long time. Now another banner has been rung up. It is a white flag and it signifies that the veteran statesman from Alexandria is ready to capitulate to the suffragists.

To make it clear he is not crying "kamerad" or its English equivalent in a camouflage spirit, Senator Nelson told his Senate conferes he wished they would approve the proposed suffrage amendment and be done with it. He had been picketed with personal calls, letters and telegrams long enough, he said, and he yearned for peace. He was quite willing it should be a peace with victory for the suffragists.

Like many other senators and citizens, Senator Nelson feels there are more pressing and important questions than suffrage in these momentous times. For these greater affairs of state it is his hope that Congress may have a clear way, unvexed by attention to lesser issues.

Affirmative action by the Senate on the proposed amendment will mean simply that that body, like the Lower House, consents to pass the final decision along to the legislatures of the several states. Perhaps it were better for the country that Congress thus should free its mind and focus its faculties on those issues in which the whole world is acutely interested. Suffrage progress has been essentially a state movement, and it is bound to continue to be so. With the states lies the ultimate fate of the amendment, although it takes only three-fourths of them to decree such modification of the Federal Constitution as will prohibit any and all the states from making discriminations in the voting franchise on account of sex.—*Minneapolis Tribune, June 16, 1918.*

The Suffrage Amendment

WHAT answer will those senators who continue to oppose woman suffrage be able to make to the Presidents' declaration in favor of it? How can they frame a reasonable excuse for dissenting from the opinion of the chief executive when he says:

"The services of the women during this supreme crisis of the world's history have been of the most signal usefulness and distinction. The war could not have been fought without them, or its sacrifices endured."

Hitherto some of the opponents of suffrage for women have held that the President was not in favor of a suffrage amendment to the constitution, and that he preferred to leave the matter to be disposed of as a local issue. There is no ambiguity in the terms with which he puts an end to such claims.

"It is high time," he says, "that some part of our debt of gratitude to them (the women) should be acknowledged and paid, and the only acknowledgment they ask is their admission to the suffrage. Can we justly refuse it? As for America, it is my earnest hope that the Senate of the United States will give an unmistakable answer to this question by passing the suffrage amendment to our federal constitution before the end of this session."

Thus he disposes of the attempt to place upon him responsibility for delay in bringing to a vote the proposed amendment. It is up to the Senate, and no man is able to present a reasonable argument against the immediate adoption of the measure for which the women have asked as a recognition of their right to the enjoyment of the full privilege of citizenship.—*The Dayton Daily News, Saturday, June 15, 1918.*

Roosevelt Says It

COL. Theodore Roosevelt must be accepted as a distinctive type of a man's man, but the fact does not prevent him from also being recognized as distinctively a woman's man, in the highest sense. In a recent letter to Senator Kellog, Col. Roosevelt says, in substance, that if there is any country in the world fit and ready for full democracy among both its men and women, it is the United States of America. He insists that our women at this moment (and it is true) are giving their sons and husbands, their time, their money, and their service to the war. They are doing exactly as much as the men are doing, and they should receive the same rights as the men.

Col. Roosevelt refers to "the great deed of Abraham Lincoln; the spirit that directed his whole course in life is precisely the spirit in which we are working for this amendment."

The time for archaic and fossilized opposition to the full political rights of woman has passed. Those who cling to the old order will have to get out of the way. She is coming, coming with the light of victory in her eyes—*Dayton Journal,*

The Senate Should Act

MILLIONS of women throughout the country are very much concerned over the fate of the suffrage amendment now awaiting action by the Senate. The amendment has been sleeping for many months in an effort to get it before the Senate for a vote. Another, perhaps the final effort, is to be made in a few days. It does seem that in all courtesy, as well as a proper and fair response to the demand, the Senate should permit the matter to come to a vote. Those who are supporting it are much encouraged in view of the attitude of all political parties and the active support that is being given it by President Wilson, to hope that the Senate will finally determine, as did the House, to submit the amendment to the legislatures of the several states. This would seem a fair disposition to make of it. Anything else would seem improper. At any rate, the Senate should take its stand promptly without further delay.

Senators, especially from the South, who are opposing the amendment are doing so on constitutional grounds, which leaves to the several states the right to control and regulate suffrage. The objections of these senators are not whimsical; they are to say the least of it reasonably well grounded, but should these objections continue to prevail under existing conditions?

With the women enfranchised in many states, including a number of the larger states of the union, why not give it to them in all states and let all share in the benefits and responsibilities of government?—*Nashville, (Tenn.) Banner, May 30, 1918.*

Lobbying The Senate

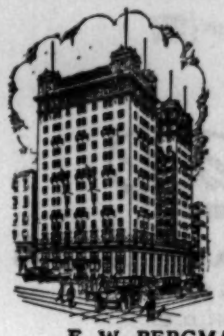
THE Senate Office Building, close to the Capitol, is a very busy place these days. It is more interesting now than it ever was before for the reason that so many women may be seen there, on lobbying bent. Those women have given a new dignity to lobbying. Incidentally, they have caused some concern to the law-makers, with their clearheadedness, their directness, and their polished manners. Many are closely related to men of distinction. Many of them are themselves distinguished. They belong to the two organizations that are working for political equality, the Woman's Party and the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Though they are confident they are going to win when the federal amendment comes up in the Senate, they do not relax their efforts. There is something very impressive in their devotion. Most of them will never get any credit. But all of them have the satisfaction of working for a cause that they believe to be identified with the industrial and social progress of their sex that stands for a great revolution.—*J. D. Barry in New York Telegram, May 17, 1918.*

The Senate's Insincerity

WE are at war for democracy—government by the whole people. The part borne by American women in the conflict is ample testimony of their devotion to the principle. Prussian kaiserism dreads nothing so much as democracy. Every symptom of growth in that direction, every show of disposition to put government into the hands of the many, is an additional indication of the doom of autocracy and of oligarchy. England and Canada, allies of ours, although nominally ruled by a king, have demonstrated the sincerity of their democratic professions, by broadening the sphere of government through the enfranchisement of women. The United States, long known among nations as the chief exponent and shining example of democracy, can consistently do no less. If the Senate votes to extend the suffrage to American women, we may be sure that the Prussian censorship will keep the fact from the German people; but if the amendment is rejected by the Senate, we may be equally sure that the Prussian press will make the most of it as a supposed indication of insincerity over here, and as a discouragement of any democratic tendencies which may have manifested themselves in Germany.—*Manchester (N. H.) Union, May 21, 1918.*

Poor Democracy

WOMEN have just as much right to vote as men have and it looks bad for men to stand in their way. One may not like some aspects of the case, but what have one's likes or dislikes to do with a matter of justice? There is hardly a woman in Columbus who is not doing as much for the country and humanity as any man in it, or any man in Congress either. The idea of a little measly one-third vote of the Senate keeping the states from speaking on this subject is absurd. It is mighty poor democracy to say the least.—*Ohio State Journal, May 11, 1918.*



—New
—Modern
—Fireproof

The Southern Hotel

Light and German Sts.
BALTIMORE
Every room has a private bath
Rates: $2.00 per Day and Up
CENTRAL LOCATION

F. W. BERGMAN, Managing Director
Formerly Manager Hotel Statler, Detroit

Style
Simple Elegance
Strict Reliability
1306 Walnut St. STONE Philadelphia

Telephone Main 861
Brentano's
Booksellers, Engravers and Stationers
F and Twelfth Streets Washington, D. C.

Mme. S. Schwartz
Corsetiere
11 East 47th Street New York City

Cornelison
1515 H Street Northwest Millinery Washington, D. C.

ROSE VALLEY SANITAR UM
MEDIA, PENNA.
"In a valley that's really a hill" near Philadelphia. Beautiful location where health-building is a joy to the weary and ill!
OSTEOPATHY for adjustment, and NATURE CURE methods for every-day living. Booklet on request
RUTH DEETER, D. O., Physician-in-Charge

PLUYM
Ladies' Tailor — Importers
1220 Conn. Ave. N. W. Phone N. 6289

The Proof of the Pudding
The fact that Gregg Shorthand is the system taught in 75 per cent of the public and private schools of this country PROVES its superiority over all others.
We are the Pioneer Teachers of
GREGG Shorthand
in this city
Enroll here now for a course in GREGG Shorthand or any of the following subjects:
TYPEWRITING STENOTYPY BOOKKEEPING
CIVIL SERVICE ENGLISH BRANCHES
Three Months, Day Sessions, $20
Three Months, Evening Sessions, $10
WOOD'S Commercial School
11 E. Capital St. Phone Lincoln 38

PHONES, MAIN { 2022 2023

Lerch's

FRENCH DYEING AND CLEANING
Office 826 Twelfth Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ACHILLE E. BURKLIN, Proprietor

TOILET ARTICLE SUNDRIES
The Southern Pharmacy
In the Southern Building
1427 H St. N. W. Franklin 2012
Your phone orders will be promptly filled and delivered
PRESCRIPTIONS SODA

C. dsmith, Stern & Co.
Women and Misses
Outfitters
106 W. Lexington St. Baltimore, Md.

F
HESS'
SOLES OF HONOR SINCE 1873
Eight East Baltimore Street
Baltimore, Md.
Men's Store: 931 Pa. Ave., Washington

SOCIETY STATIONERY
E. MORRISON PAPER CO.
1009 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Mothproof bags and paper for protecting the winter clothing, carpets, rugs, curtains, etc.

Producers of Attractive Printing, Engraving and Die Stamping
Moore's Printcraft Shop
Printing and Engraving
Phone Main 1661
701 12th Street N. W. Washington, D. C.

Pearson's Magazine
34 UNION SQUARE
New York City
"There are two distinguishing things about Pearson's," says a well-known critic, "its policy and Frank Harris. I don't agree with Pearson's half the time but I always read it because it is the most interesting magazine that comes to my table."
On the newsstands about the tenth of each month.
15c per Copy; by the Year $1.50

Take Out the Vote Now

THE vote on the federal amendment for woman suffrage will, in all probability, be taken this week in the United States Senate. There should be no further delay in this matter. The women who have worked for equal rights with men should not be put off any longer. The amendment has already been passed by the House and it will pass the Senate also. The present administration, which is Democratic, does not dare to turn this amendment down. If it does dare there will go up from the citizens of this country such a protest that the United States Senate will have no difficulty in understanding that it is the most unpopular body in the United States.

Our country went to war "to make the world safe for democracy;" that is, to make it possible for each nation to govern itself and for the people of each nation to enjoy the political liberty denied by kaiser ruled nations. Are we fighting for the freedom of MAN or of the PEOPLE?

We claim that the hope of real and permanent victory is through the growth of democracy within Germany, yet our country has not consistently cleared its own record and denies political liberties which other countries extend.

We are to send millions of young men out of the country, leaving their families without a vote, while men too disloyal to be trusted with war work are trusted to vote. The enfranchisement of women by the federal amendment means to give the country a patriotic vote of defense We must fight for democracy in the trenches of France and at the polls at home.

The government has taken the sons of mothers to fight abroad for the liberty of men in other lands while still denying that liberty to women at home. Such inconsistency will ring down the ages to shame our children and our children's children.

Our government, which calls upon its women to give their all toward a war for democracy, cannot with justice deny them the vote, the symbol of democracy, at home.

No nation in the world will believe our country sincere in its war aims of freedom for the little nation by "self determination" if it denies to women what other nations have granted.

Woman suffrage has been made a war measure by the facts:

1. That this is a war for democracy, and the struggle for woman suffrage is a battle of democracy;

2. Other nations have seen this point and either enfranchised their women or promised to do so in definite terms;

3. It is a war by all the people of the nations for the rights of all the people of the world;

4. Those who fight for the rights of others should enjoy those rights themselves.

Take the vote now. There is no reason for further delay.—*Waterbury and Bridgeport Herald, May 26, 1918.*

The "Bad Manners" of the Senate

NEVER before in the history of civlization has woman borne so much of the burden of life outside of the home. Never before has woman been called upon to use her fullest powers of judgment upon new problems as she is called today in this war-stricken world. She is organizing new industries where she must be executor, legislator and judge in a long list of daily operations.

The great work of salvaging the waste of war, of securing for posterity out of the debris of men and nations all that is good is woman's work. And in the Red Cross, which now is a great engine of salvage, in the sale of liberty bonds, in the Y. M. C. A., which is salvaging the spirit of righteousness throughout the world, woman is working effectively side by side of man.

It is all very splendid. Woman has proved her capacity to serve in every rank of civilized service. The right to vote should no more be denied to her than the right to serve; not that the denial will keep woman back, it will delay the world.

We are waging this war to prove that humanity can move forward only through the agency of democracy, which is Christianity institutionalized in life. And surely no claim will hold that in a democracy one-half of it should be bound and gagged away from its fullest, freest service.

This is so plain now that it would seem that the cause of suffrage ceases to be an argument, but merely the statement of an ordinary social enmity. It is merely execrable manners. But so bad manners persisting become bad morals.—*William Allen White, in Detroit Journal, May 27, 1918.*

The Burleson-Lansing Conversion

A MIRACLE has come to pass.

Secretary Lansing and Postmaster Burleson have announced themselves "converted" to the support of the suffrage amendment. As these two members of the cabinet have been most determined in their opposition to the federal suffrage cause, their reversal of views is the cause of great surprise and disgust among the remaining antis, and of jubilation among the suffrage agitators.

As usual, this is a triumph of the National Woman's Party.—*The Milwaukee Ledger, June 1, 1918.*

New Fashions
IN
SUITS, COATS, WRAPS
GOWNS, DRESSES
BLOUSES, MILLINERY

Paris
New York
Washington
Giddings
Cincinnati
Philadelphia
1510 H St. N. W. Opp. Shoreham Hotel

Superb Furs
IN
CAPES, COATS
BELTED STOLES
SCARFS, MUFFS, ETC.

In patronizing our advertisers please mention "The Suffragist"

OPEN 9:15

H. Kann Sons Co.

"THE BUSY CORNER" PENNA. AVE. AT 8 TH. ST.

CLOSE 6:00 P. M.

The Bloomer Gains Favor with the Sensible Woman

—Practical, sensible, light of weight and answering for both drawers and short petticoat, the bloomer has become very popular with women who recognize these points of desirability.

—Plisse and Plain Crepe, trimmed with ruffle, edged on both sides with ribbon, ribbon bows, little ribbon trimmed pocket, elastic at knee and waist; these are in pink and white, and the ribbon is the new Poilu blue. Also at this price are Seco Bloomers, hemstitched finished, and lace trimmed, at **$1.25**

—Pink and White Batiste Bloomers, trimmed with val. lace, hemstitching, or picot edge Van Dyke points; a pair **75c**

—Fine Quality Crepe de Chine Bloomers, in white and flesh, val. lace trimmed, elastic at knee and waist, at **$3.00**

Kann's—Second Floor.

Get Your Groceries at

G. G. Cornwell & Son

1415 H Street, Washington, D. C.

WE HANDLE

Everything from Soup to Nuts

W.S.S.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

West End Trust Company

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS

$4,000,000

Receives Deposits

Acts as Executor, Administrator Guardian, Trustee, Agent

Sells Foreign Exchange, Travelers' Letters of Credit, Express Checks

Maintains an Up-to-date Safe Deposit Department and a Storage Department for trunks and packages

Manages Real Estate, Collects Rents etc.

Lends Money on Approved Collateral Security

"Uncle Sam introduces Aunt Sam"

EVERY SUFFRAGIST SHOULD OWN ONE

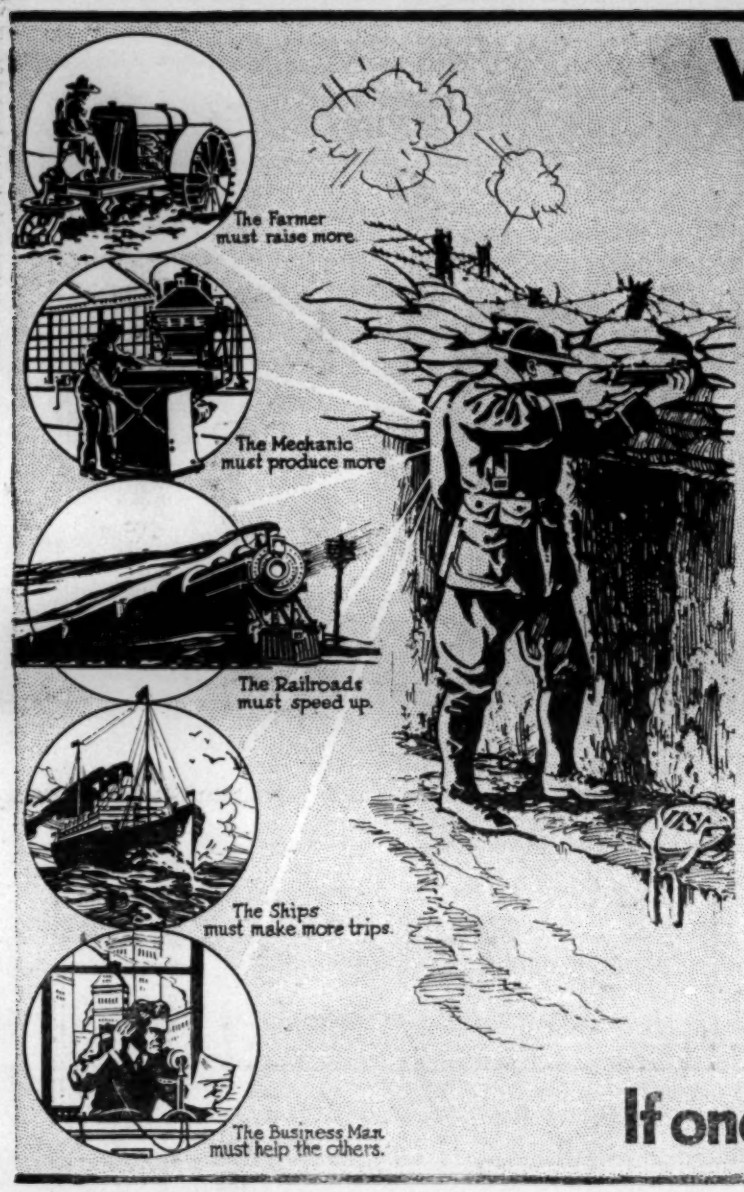
A BEAUTIFUL AND MOST TIMELY STATUETTE

Height 9 1-2 Inches

	Price each
White (dust proof)	$3.00
Ivory (antique)	4.00
Japanese bronze (medium shade)	5.00
Natural colors	9.50

Order Thru the Suffragist

Work together for victory


The Farmer must raise more.
The Mechanic must produce more
The Railroads must speed up.
The Ships must make more trips.
The Business Man must help the others.

I watched the New York detachment of our new National Army swing down Fifth Avenue. There were ten thousand of them marching through the heavy, swirling snow.

The even lines of olive drab figures, the bright, fresh young faces, the quivering flags came out more rugged and businesslike in the storm than they would have in the sunshine. The weather chipped in to show everybody that this was an army trained for a big and serious job.

I wondered how many more would have to go. We may have to send all the young men and then call for the older men, just as France has done, and just as we did during the Civil War. None of us want that to happen.

The only way to stop the outflow of soldiers is to beat the Kaiser and his horde of Huns. The only way to do that is to give our boys in the trenches so much of the munitions of war —of such excellent quality—that they will be as superior to the enemy as a workman with a turret lathe is to a workman with an old hand lathe.

So let us think quickly of better ways to do our work. Scarcity of labor has made the American people a nation of inventors. For war alone we invented the torpedo, the wireless torpedo, the submarine, the ironclad, the repeating rifle, the machine gun, the revolver, the magazine pistol, the aeroplane, and the high-power cannon.

The war today demands that we do more than we ever have done before. Let us all speed up, with the thought that we, too, are fighting the enemy, even if we can't see him. Let us hurry our work at our desks and benches, and thus keep millions of men out of the trenches.

(Signed) John H. Patterson
President
The National Cash Register Company.

If one slows down all are delayed

REMEMBER!

The 25,000 Summer Suffragist Drive

One Subscription Free with every Five

Only $1.00 a year

Start today